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We present our readers in this issue with several biographical sketches of students in the College of Agriculture, who have recently taken positions in agricultural work. It is exemplary as to what the College of Agriculture is doing, year after year, in the way of furnishing men trained in agriculture. While many of the agricultural students accept positions, the greater part go back on the farm when their college work is ended. The field of agriculture today offers great inducements to the scientific-inclined young man. Many of the great problems that will be solved within the next few decades will be agricultural problems, and will be solved by some of these young men in our Agricultural Colleges today.

The Agricultural Student Union has just published a neat circular on General Instructions for Experimenters and Outlines of Data for the Reports

of Experiments. The Union is in a very prosperous condition and the result of this year's work is being looked to with considerable interest. One hundred and fifty members are conducting over five hundred experiments. The board of trustees of the University at its last meeting doubled the appropriation for this year's work.

At last we get the Townshend Memorial Hall! For years the Department of Agriculture has been cramped, with very insufficient room for its work. But the Legislature came to the aid of the University and passed the Hysell bill, which raised the income of the University from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill on the tax duplicate of the State. The trustees did the rest. At the meeting of the board April 9, they decided to erect a new building for the Department of Agriculture, at a cost of \$75,000. Plans are being drawn up and in a few weeks the building will be under way.

The Waste-Basket.

A new and unique publication, *The Waste-Basket*, has just made its appearance from the press of the Collector Publishing Company, of Detroit, a concern that has already made a name for itself along lines that other publishers seem afraid to tread. This magazine is to be published in the interest of new writers and for the purpose of furnishing a medium for the publication of their productions, and takes its name from the receptacle into which the productions of new and unknown writers usually go when sent to the old and conservative magazines. *The Waste-Basket* will receive contributions from its subscribers only, but for all contributions that it accepts the publishers will pay a reasonable price, thus furnishing the aspirant to literary fame both an avenue to public notice and a taste of the more substantial rewards of meritorious work.

Cost of Maintaining Work Horses.

The work of the Ohio State University farm is done largely by students of the College of Agriculture and there is a system of student management which is working well. Each class of live stock is in charge of a student chief, or foreman, who is responsible for the stock in his charge and for the work of any other students which may be required. All are under supervision of the assistant in agriculture, himself a graduate of the College of Agriculture, of the University.

The horses are in charge of F. S. Johnston, sophomore in the course in agriculture. Mr. Johnston has been keeping a record of his department in order to determine how much it costs to keep horses and whether it would be cheaper to employ teams by the day, provided they could be obtained when wanted, rather than maintain a stable of horses.

During the year ending December 1, 1895, ten work horses and one two-year-old colt were kept, and two colts were foaled, one in May and one in June. During March, an extra horse was kept for two weeks.

All the work of feeding, grooming, harnessing horses and cleaning stables, was done by Mr. Johnston, or someone employed by him to do the work, and not by the drivers of the teams, with the exception of two teams. These were groomed and harnessed by the drivers.

In order to know the economy of maintaining a stable of horses, the number of hours of work performed per year must be known. The number of hours each horse worked was found by determining the number of hours each horse was out of its stall and in harness.

Two of ten work horses belonged to another department of the University, and the amount of work performed was not determined. "Pet" and Cleveland Bay "Bird" reared colts.

"Kate" was kept largely for the driving that is needed by the department and was only used at regular farm work as occasion might demand. "Tom" is the milk wagon horse and was used exclusively for the retail delivery of milk.

The horses may be divided into two groups, as follows:

GROUP A.

Four horses regularly employed at farm work.

Name.	Breed.	Av. monthly weight.	No. hrs. labor per year.
Queen ...	Grade Clydesdale ...	1370	2599
Cl. Bird ...	Grade Clydesdale ...	1457	2480
John	Grade Shire	1451	2356
Dolly	Grade Percheron....	1265	2106
	Average for 4 horses.	1386	2185

GROUP B.

Four horses whose time was not fully employed.

Name.	Breed.	Av. Monthly weight.	No. hrs. labor per year.
Tom	Heavy Morgan Type	1197	1917
Pet	Grade Percheron....	1415	1734
C. B. Bird.	Grade Cleveland Bay	1241	1578
Kate	Grade Cleveland Bay	1049	1357
	Average for 4 horses.	1226	1641
	" " " "	1306	2015

In addition to the above, 183 hours work was done by the two-year-old colt. It will be seen that the average work done was about 200 days per horse, or about two-thirds of the secular days of the year. The amount of work performed by the eight horses per month is shown in the subsequent table from which it will be seen that the least work done was in January and February, 632 hours per month, while the most was done in May and

October, 1750 hours per month. This latter is nearly twenty-two days per horse. Hot weather, two suckling colts, and the method of harvesting grain reduced the hours of work during July and August to 1531 hours, or about nineteen days per month. During grain harvest, the self-binder was run twelve hours daily, by having two men, each with three horses, each man working six hours daily in three hour periods

In the following table is given the data from which the economy of keeping this stable of horses may be approximately determined:

Month.	Care,* hours.	Care,* Cost.	Harness, [†] shoeing, repairs.	Feed.	Total Cost.	Hours Worked.
December	133	\$19 95	\$4 50	\$38 57	\$63 02	1072
January	139	20 89	5 01	29 08	54 98	537
February	108	16 17	5 88	24 68	46 73	728
March	117	17 52	6 10	53 07	76 69	1083
April	106	15 94	5 97	48 41	70 32	1421
May	93	13 99	1 72	54 77	70 48	1770
June	94	14 02	2 50	52 20	68 72	1698
July	106	15 82	6 25	47 64	69 71	1492
August	103	15 45	3 40	49 74	68 59	1572
September	100	14 92	3 50	48 04	66 46	1591
October	105	15 75		46 85	62 60	1729
November	101	15 07	6 20	46 28	67 50	1434
Totals	1205	195 49	51 03	539 28	785 80	16127

* Does not include grooming four horses.

† Eight horses.

The grain and a part of the corn-fodder fed was weighed when taken into the horse barn and thus, though the daily amount fed was only approximately known, the total amount of food fed during the year was rather accurately determined, although not absolutely so.

The hours of labor in caring for horses is the amount paid, as shown by the labor cards. The price paid for labor is 15 cents per hour.

The following quantities of food were fed during the year:

	POUNDS.
Mixed timothy and clover hay	24075
Millet	5150
Corn fodder (corn and stalks combined)	13850
Corn stover (stalks without corn)	7275

Ensilage	15420
Green rye	1020
Wheat straw	1745
Corn and cob meal	15400
Ear corn	2795
Oats	4340
Bran	6955
Shorts	4475
Ground wheat	6200
Whole wheat	1940

The foods used varied somewhat from the usual ration inasmuch as only about one ton of oats was fed and in place of the oats were fed wheat, bran and shorts. The customary daily feed for the heavier horses is 7 1-2 lbs. of corn and cob meal, 7 1-2 lbs. of a mixture of bran and shorts, equal parts by weight. Although not true just now, usually this combination is twenty-five to thirty cents per hundred pounds cheaper than oats, and seems to be about as effective.

About one ton of hay was fed per horse during the year instead of the usual two tons; the other ton was replaced by corn fodder, stover, ensilage, millet, straw and green rye. During the winter, 30 lbs. of ensilage per day per horse were fed daily for a considerable time, but during the very cold weather of the winter of 1895, difficulty was experienced from the freezing of the ensilage. During the latter half of June and during July and August, the horses were placed during the night in a sodded paddock, but the amount of grass derived therefrom was small. The straw used for bedding was not determined and is not included in estimate of cost.

Taking no account of the three colts, one two-year-old and two sucklings, the following may be derived as an approximate average per horse per year:

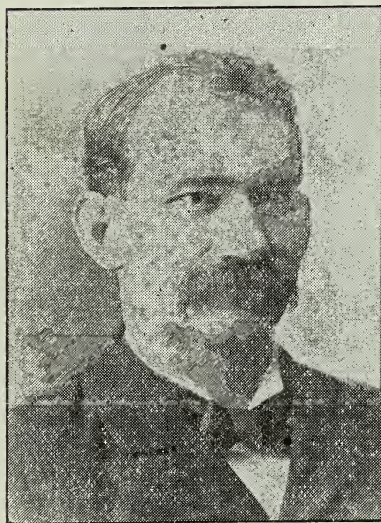
Cost of care, including feeding, grooming, harnessing, and cleaning stables	\$23 58
Cost of shoeing, repairs on harness, and stable supplies	6 50
Cost of food	53 93
Total cost	\$84 01

In estimating the cost of care, there has been added to \$195.49 actually expended in caring for horses, \$40.30 for grooming two teams, or ten cents per day for the average number of days worked by team.

As the average number of hours worked by each horse during the year was 2015, and the average total expense of keeping each horse was \$84, the average cost of keeping each horse for each ten hours of work done was a trifle less than 42 cents.

This estimate does not include interest on cost of stable, horses, or harness, nor anything for depreciation of horses through age. It is possible that the growth of these colts may more than cover the latter point.

Ernest E. Bogue, B. Sc.,



Acting Professor of Botany and Entomology, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, was born in Orwell, Ashtabula county, O., January 12, 1864. He attended the common district school for some years and so diligently did he apply himself that from this institution alone he was enabled to obtain a teachers' certificate at the age of 18. In 1888 he gradu-

ated from the New Lynne Institute in Ashtabula county. The winter following his attendance at New Lynne Institute he spent in Memphis, Tenn., in the employ of a Chicago publishing house.

In September, 1890, he entered the preparatory department of the O. S. U., and in 1894 graduated in the course of Horticulture and Forestry. During the summer of 1895 he was employed as Assistant Entomologist by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In the fall of 1895 he returned to the O. S. U. and took up postgraduate work in horticulture and entomology. On March 10, 1896, he was elected Acting Professor of Botany and Entomology at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Botanist and Entomologist to the Experiment Station at the same place.

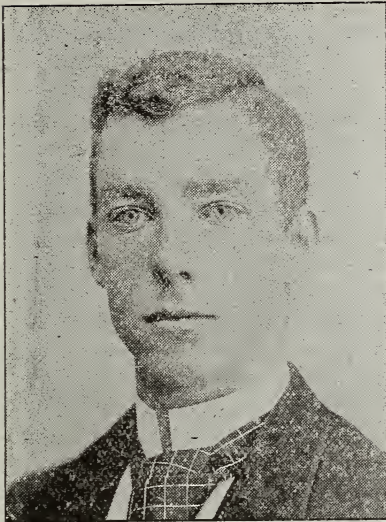
He was married on March 25, 1896, to Miss Myra V. Wilcox, a very talented young woman of Columbus. Professor Bogue was born and raised on a farm and his interest is naturally turned toward this work. He is strictly a self-educated man, standing as a good example to all young men that those who desire an education can get one by industry and perseverance.

Soon after Professor Bogue's entrance to the University, he showed much talent and interest in all scientific questions, and especially of botany and entomology.

He took a prominent part in the Townshend Agricultural Society, Biological Club and Columbus Horticultural Society, being chairman of committee on botany of the latter for two years.

He is a modest gentleman, pure and thorough, kind, courageous, conservative and closely attentive to all his duties. His sincerity to purpose and conviction have won for him a high regard.

J. Hayes Bone, B. Sc.,



Assistant in Agriculture, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, was born June 19, 1869, on a farm near McConnellsville, Ohio. Here he spent his boyhood days working on the farm and attending the McConnellsville public schools.

In the fall of 1887 he entered the Ohio State University in the scientific course, graduating with the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While in college he took special interest in geology, minerology and chemistry. He also took an active part in all student affairs and is kindly remembered as one of the most popular students of his class.

In military affairs he received the following promotions: Corporal, second and first sergeants, second and first lieutenants, captain and lieutenant colonel. He was sergeant in the Portsmouth company and captain of the prize company of 1892.

Mr. Bone was quite prominent in literary society affairs, being anniversary and contest declaimer for '92 and '93. Mr. Bone also took an important part in Y. M. C. A. work, both as an officer and active member.

After graduation he spent the summer at the World's fair and the winter in teaching a common school in Indiana. In a township contest, where all the schools participated, Mr. Bone's school took first place and had much to spare. The year 1894-95 he taught his home district school with entire satisfaction and approval of the parents. During 1894 and 1895 he assisted in the management of his father's farm. He began reading agriculture after his graduation, and in 1895 entered the senior class in agriculture of the O. S. U. for graduation from that department.

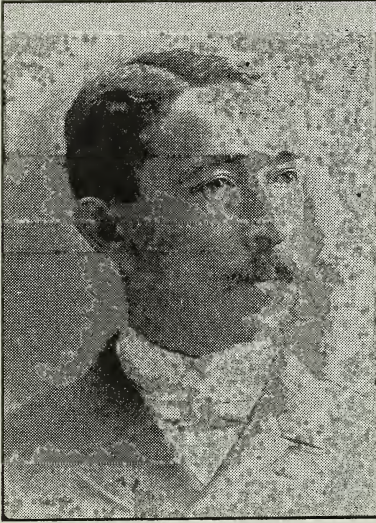
At the meeting of the Agricultural Student Union in January last, Mr. Bone was unanimously elected president. On March 10, 1896, Mr. Bone was elected and assumed the position on April 1, as Assistant Agriculturist to the college and Experiment Station, Oklahoma.

Mr. Bone is yet young and very energetic and persistent in his work. He is naturally inclined to experimental and college work and unquestionably will give the best of satisfaction and energy to his work in his new and chosen field.

William Daniel Coe, Ph. M.,

Was born at Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, on January 9, 1863. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and in the district school until eighteen years old. In 1881 he entered the philosophy course of Wooster University, graduating in 1888. The following year he received his master degree. At the end of the sophomore year he remained out of college but returned at the opening of the next year. All his vacations were spent in helping his father on the farm.

After graduation he engaged in business with his father until 1890. During this year his father's death occurred, and then he was placed in full charge of the farm and a large dairy.



On April 3d, 1894, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Bennet. This same year, in company with his wife, he went to Tennessee and remained until the following summer.

He entered O. S. U. in the winter term of this year in the dairy course, completing it in the one term. He was soon selected by the Elmwood Creamery Company to take charge of the creamery and began work there April 1st.

Mr. Coe has been directly interested and connected with local affairs in his town and county for several years. For several years he was secretary of the Paris Grange. From 1890 to '94 he was crop reporter for Union county. He is at present an elder and trustee of the Milford Center Presbyterian Church. Mr. Coe is very industrious and devoted to his work, and backed by a good collegiate education and business experience, he has succeeded with everything he has undertaken.

What is Horticulture?

As horticulturists, do we ever fully realize the true meaning of our chosen vocation? We know that the word horticulture comes from *hortus*, a

garden, and *cultura*, cultivation. Etymologically speaking, therefore, horticulture means *the cultivation of a garden*.

The scope of this definition turns upon the word garden.

This word comes directly from the Anglo-Saxon *gyrdan*, to enclose, and is the root of the verb *to gird*.

Horticulture and *gardening*, like agriculture and *farming*, are synonymous terms. The exact meaning of a word, however, is not determined by its derivation, but rather by its general use and application. Judged by this standard, what is the legitimate province of horticulture? Can anyone answer this question? In preparing for the great Columbian Exposition a few years ago, an honorable position was awarded to horticulture, as one of the important and all-embracing industries of the age. Like other great industries that were to be exhibited, horticulture had to be classified into groups or divisions. The discussions connected with the proposed systems of classification were of signal importance, for they disclosed the fact that among the world's most prominent patrons of the art there was little or no agreement as to what the word horticulture might and should embrace.

Some were inclined to take a broad view, like the botanist, Lindley, who defined horticulture as "that branch of knowledge which relates to the cultivation, multiplication and amelioration of the vegetable kingdom," a definition which clearly includes too much, for it covers all cereals, forage crops and forest trees, the two former of which have always been regarded as falling within the province of agriculture. On the other hand, there were those who would restrict the art to the close cultivation of kitchen garden vegetables, fruits and flowers in small areas. Perhaps the best standard by which to judge the true meaning of the term horticulture

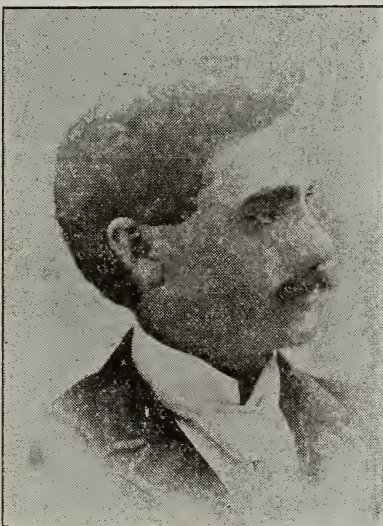
ture is to be derived from its use in the department of horticulture in our State universities and Agricultural colleges, our experiment stations, our horticultural societies and journals. As a rule, these authorities made horticulture cover and include three general divisions, viz.: *fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.*

Horticulture, as it should be understood today, may be subdivided into four main groups:

1. Pomology, or fruit culture.
2. Olericulture, or vegetable gardening.
3. Floriculture, the culture of ornamental plants for commercial purposes or for their individual use.
4. Landscape horticulture, the cultivation and use of ornamental plants, especially trees and shrubs, for their landscape effect.

W. R. L.

Arthur Grant Abbott



was born August 14, 1872, in Medina county, Ohio. His grandparents on both sides came from central New York in the early 30's and settled in Medina, then in the far west. His father had only what education he

could get in the country school, and at the early age of 19 entered the Union army. After the close of the war he went on the farm and has been actively engaged in farming ever since. His mother attended Oberlin College for some time and later taught school. There are four brothers, one of whom is a Senior at Oberlin College. Mr. Abbott attended district school until 16 years of age, when he entered the Medina High school, from which he graduated three years later with a high rank, in a class of fifteen. After graduating he worked on the farm with his father until the fall of '93, when he entered Oberlin College, spending two terms, and going home in the spring of '94, expecting to enter the O. S. U. in the fall, but his plans were changed by his father's buildings being destroyed by fire. He entered the O. S. U. in January, 1895, with the rank of Freshman in the agricultural course. While at the University Mr. Abbott distinguished himself by his exemplary conduct. He always ranked with the first in all his studies and was high in the estimation of all his professors. He took an active part in his Literary Society and was a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. In March of this year he accepted the position as foreman of the Purdue University Experiment Station. Mr. Abbott is thoroughly equipped for the position and will fill it with credit to himself and to the University. He is a careful student, conservative and generous, and highly appreciated by all who know him.

On the Loss of Butter Fat in the Manufacture of Cheese.

Since the establishment of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission the claim has been frequently made by cheese manufacturers in this State that a partial skimming of the milk, employed for the purpose of making cheese, is admissible, and does not

affect the quality of the cheese produced, for the reason that the excess of fat in good average milk is lost in the whey. The following analysis of cheese, together with the data observed in the manufacture of cheese, may be of interest in this connection. It may be well to state that cheese Nos. 1 and No. 2 were made in the dairy school of the Ohio State University by students of no practical experience, but under the direction of an expert cheese-maker. It is but fair to presume, that, if the expert could have given the process his undivided attention, the results could have been made still more favorable. The analyses were made after the cheese had remained in the curing room for about six weeks:

Cheese No. 1—Uncolored.

ANALYSIS.

Fat.....	34.20
Caseine, etc.....	30.28
Water.....	32.32
Salt.....	3.20

Data of Manufacture.

Condition of milk.....	sweet
Per cent. of fat in milk.....	4.0
Pounds of milk in vat.....	350.
Per cent. of fat in whey.....	0.3
Pounds of fat lost in whey.....	0.9
Weight of green cheese.....	35 lbs.
Milk per pound of cheese.....	10 lbs.

From this it will be seen, that of the 14 lbs. of fat originally present, 13.1 lbs. were retained in the curd.

Cheese No. 2—Colored.

ANALYSIS.

Fat.....	35.00
Caseine, etc.....	30.64
Water.....	31.66
Salt.....	2.70

Data of Manufacture.

Condition of milk.....	very ripe
Per cent. of fat in milk.....	4.0
Pounds of milk in vat.....	300.
Per cent. of fat in whey.....	0.3
Pounds of fat lost in whey.....	0.8

Weight of green cheese..... 31.0 lbs.
Milk per pound of cheese... 9.7 lbs.

In this case 11.2 lbs. of the 12 lbs. of fat originally present in the milk was held in the curd.

In order to test this question Mr. B. B. Herrick, an expert cheese-maker of Wellington, O., made cheese from the whole morning's milk of a herd, to which the cream of the morning's milk (deeply skimmed) was added. The milk thus enriched, as well as the curd and whey, were analyzed by the writer.

Composition of Milk.

Total solids.....	14.30
Fat.....	4.82
Ash.....	0.74

Composition of Whey.

Total solids.....	7.21
Fat.....	0.40
Ash.....	0.47

Composition of Curd.

Fat.....	37.20
Caseine, etc.....	23.26
Water.....	36.79
Salt.....	2.75

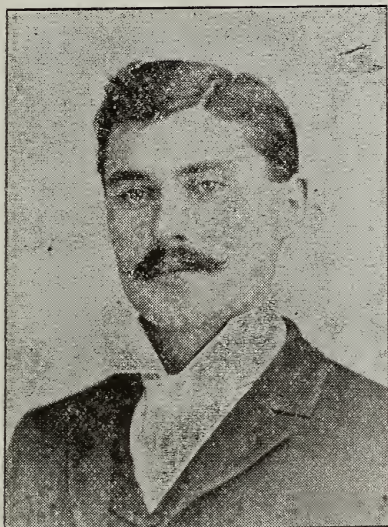
From these results it would seem that the fear of losing a great deal of fat in the whey unless the milk be partly skimmed, is not well founded.

Oscar Erf,

A student of the dairy department of the University, was born December 17, 1874. All his life was spent on the farm and in connection with dairy work. His first school discipline was in the district school. Later at nine years of age he entered the Monroeville high school and was graduated from there in 1892.

After leaving school he worked one year for his father, when the latter died. He then worked for his brother on a dairy farm for another year, when he received the appointment to free scholarship in agriculture at the Ohio State University, entering the University in 1894, in the Freshman class.

During the winter term of that year he completed the special dairy course, and so thorough did he prove himself



as a careful and reliable student that when the dairy school was opened this year, he was selected as assistant to Professor Noyes in charge of the butter making. At the close of the winter term Mr. Erf accepted a very flattering call that was extended him as instructor in a creamery in the western part of the state.

Dairy Notes.

The first time our cows were left out of the stable over night since last fall was the night of March 30.

The rye that was sown last fall will be ready for feeding about the middle of April. At present, the cows are eating the last of the corn fodder. They are now getting 20 pounds corn fodder and 12 pounds grain feed.

We expect to go over the pasture with a straight toothed harrow and a roller, using the harrow for breaking up and scattering the droppings, and the roller to press the soil around the little roots and young plants.

All the pasture we have is about 10 acres. During the past two summers we have soiled the cows on this pasture. I have come to believe that this is a bad practice, as that part of the pasture on which we have soiled the cows has scarcely any grass. I believe it would be practicable to have yards in which to soil the cattle.

Calf feeding at the University farm has been attended with some few difficulties. In the first place, the milk is so valuable that we do not feel disposed to feed much of it to the calves. Our practice has been to feed each calf from ten to fourteen pounds of milk each day, and all the corn or oats they wish to eat. This grain feed is given to them unground. It is almost surprising to see how young calves will eat whole oats or shelled corn. They seem to take hold of the whole grains earlier than they do the ground grains.

Our trouble has been in their scouring. Some authorities claim that calves should never be fed on concentrated feed, as corn or oats. Perhaps this is the reason why our calves are bothered with scours. Nice clover hay makes a very fine feed for young calves, and it will pay to keep a little before them at all times.

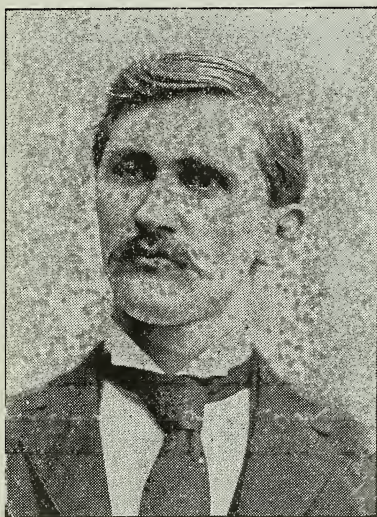
It may be a little late to begin to get the best results, but a great deal of good may be done towards exterminating the grub that grows in the backs of the cattle. One way is to squeeze out the more mature ones and destroy them. Another way is to grease with vaseline, or tar the orifices made by the grub.

The milk cooler and aerator has been put up. At present we have no arrangement for cooling or aerating the milk during the winter. It would be better for the milk if it could be

aerated in the winter as well as in the summer. Retailers who sell from cans are bothered more with faucets freezing when the milk is cooled than when it is not.

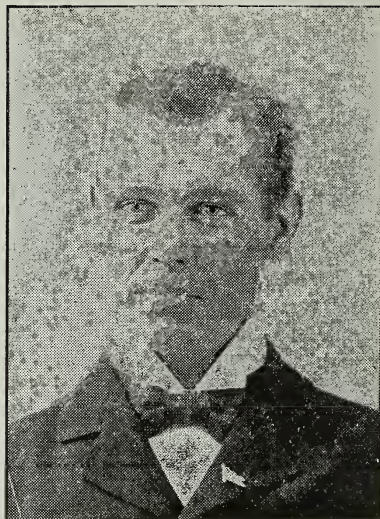
J. Walker Wilson,

Another dairy student who has recently accepted a position as Superintendent of the New Concord Creameries, was born in August, 1874, at New Concord, Ohio. As a farmer's lad he attended the district school in winter and worked on the farm in the spring and summer. He has always been very much interested in all kinds of dairy work and dairy affairs, and when the dairy school opened last January he entered as a special student in dairying.



He proved himself very efficient and thorough in his work and won the admiration of all his instructors. He is very industrious, always among the first at the laboratory in the morning and one of the last to leave when the work was completed for the day. Mr. Wilson is a modest gentleman, pure gold all the way through, earnest and conscientious in everything he does.

Student Work.



The above is the likeness of Mr. Marion Imes, a freshman student in Agriculture, O. S. U. He was born Sept. 3, 1873, at Laurel Furnace, Ky.

When five years of age, his parents moved to Ohio. When he was 12 years old, both parents died, leaving him on his own resources and to fight the battle of life alone. Since their death he has been making his own way, working on a farm in summer and attending school in the winter.

He is very industriously inclined and his spare moments when yet young were spent in reading and study. In the fall of 1894 he was granted a free scholarship in Agriculture to the Ohio State University, from Meigs county.

Being dependent upon work for a livelihood while in college, he received employment in the University dairy. He was paid 12½ cents per hour for all work, and besides attending to his regular college work, earned \$308 during the year; this includes work done during the summer vacation.

The case of Mr. Imes only illustrates what the Ohio State University

is doing for worthy students in the Department of Agriculture. Several students pay their entire expenses by working on the farm and in the dairy, while many more are greatly aided thereby. To many of these young men the advantages of higher education in Agriculture are made possible only by the opportunities for work that are offered in the University.

An examination of the farm pay roll for the year ending December, 1895, including the summer vacation of 1895, shows that a total of 89 different students performed more or less work during the year. One student, Mr. Imes, earned over \$300, while four students earned between \$200 and \$300 each. Five others earned between \$100 and \$200, and twelve others earned more than \$50 and less than \$100 each. Eight students earned between \$25 and \$50, while fifteen others earned between \$10 and \$25 each. The total amount paid by the farm for student labor during the year was \$3,858.77. Besides this amount, there was paid to students for work on the University campus \$871.92.

Another great aid to students in Agriculture are the free scholarships which are offered, one from each county in the State, each year. Holders of scholarships are excused from all fees to the University. Many young men are able, through the aid of a scholarship and their own work on the farm, to make their way through the four years' course, who could never have gained a college education without such aid.

While it is not considered wise for a student to undergo the privations and the mental and physical strain necessary to make his way entirely, it is equally true that a moderate amount of physical exercise is essential. Many of the students who earn the most money by their labor on the farm are also leaders in the classes.

The Townshend Memorial Hall has been located just north of Horticultural Hall and extends from the edge of the campus, across the road into the pear orchard.

The Townshend Agricultural Society meets regularly now every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. The attendance is very good and meetings interesting.

The grading work around the Observatory will soon be completed. At the same time the work at the springs is being pushed rapidly and in a short time will present a different appearance from what it was.

The High street field, or the area included between Neil avenue and High street and Eleventh avenue and the campus proper, has been sown to grass, and is now beautifully green. By a special appropriation of the board of trustees the old fence has been torn down and a new wire fence will inclose this area.

The barn that has been for years back of the Main building is being removed to the stables on the farm. The horse stable, with this barn connected, will be remodeled and refitted throughout.

Rev. W. P. Bentley, who graduated in 1885 in the course in Agriculture, was a visitor at the University a few days ago. He has recently returned from Shanghai, China, where he has been engaged in missionary work for the past five years. While in this work Mr. Bentley has made good use of his agricultural education, having published a treatise on Agricultural Chemistry and one on Economic Botany, in the Chinese language.

Prof. W. S. Devol, B. Agr. 1886, is now director of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station at Tucson.

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